

Order
concerning tobacco and tobacco goods
(Order on Tobacco. OTab)

DRAFT

of ...

The Swiss Federal Council

having regard to Article 13, 2nd paragraph, 37 and 38 of the Federal Law of 9 October 1992¹, concerning foodstuffs and normal objects

orders:

Section 1: Scope of application and requirements

First Article: Scope of application

The present order applies:

- a. to the manufacture, processing, storage, transport and delivery of tobacco, tobacco goods and articles containing tobacco substitutes;
- b. to the importing, transit and exporting of tobacco, tobacco goods and articles containing tobacco substitutes.

Art. 2: Principle

The products referred to in the First Article may only be delivered to the consumer if they comply with the provisions of the present order.

Art. 3: Definitions

- ¹ Raw tobacco is understood as the leaves or parts of leaves and stems of the tobacco plant *Nicotina tabacum* L. and *Nicotina rustica* L., dried, fermented or treated in accordance with other normal industrial processes.
- ² Homogenised or reconstituted tobacco is understood as leaves, products in the form of leaves or flakes manufactured from raw tobacco

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- 2 -

finely ground then agglomerated or from actual manufacturing wastes treated in the same manner, in which the plant parts are no longer identifiable by microscopic examination. Homogenised tobacco must contain at least 70 percent mass of raw tobacco in the dry matter.

³ Tobacco goods (tobacco products) are understood as products made up in all or in part of tobacco and intended to be smoked (cigars, cigarettes and similar products as well as cut tobacco and rolled tobacco), snuffed, sucked or chewed.

⁴ Tobacco goods for oral use are understood as all tobacco products made up in all or in part of tobacco and intended for oral use, presented in the form of powder or fine particles or any combination of these forms, particularly those in sachet portions or porous sachets, or in any other form, to the exclusion of products intended to be smoked or chewed.

Section 2: Tobacco goods (products)

Art. 4: Substances used for the manufacture of tobacco goods

¹ For the manufacture of tobacco goods, in addition to raw tobacco, only the substances mentioned in the 2nd paragraph are accepted. Their quantity, in relation to the dry matter of the finished product, without possible wrappings in materials unrelated to tobacco, shall not exceed a mass of 25 per cent in cigarettes, cigars and similar articles for smokers and a mass of 30% in other tobacco products.

² The adding of the following substances is authorised in accordance with the rules of good manufacturing practices (the quantities indicated relate to the dry matter of the finished product, without possible wrappings in materials unrelated to tobacco):

- a. modifying and aromatising substances: aromatising substances accepted by the Federal Department of the Interior (DFI)¹⁾, parts of harmless plants, *Folia liatris* (the total coumarine content shall not exceed a mass of 0.1%), sugars, honey, spices according to Article 370 of the Order of ...²⁾ on foodstuffs (ODA) as well as sweeteners accepted by the DFI³⁾ in a total quantity not exceeding a mass of 15% and, if it concerns cut or rolled tobacco, a mass of 20%;
- b. moistening agents: glycerine, sorbitol, 1,2-propyleneglycol, 1,3-butyleneglycol, triethyleneglycol, orthophosphoric acid and alphasglycerophosphoric acid and its sodium, potassium, calcium magnesium compounds in a total quantity not exceeding a mass of 10%;
- c. whitening products of ashes and combustion accelerators: aluminium hydroxide, aluminium oxide, aluminium silicate, aluminium sulphate, alum, silicic acid, talc, magnesium oxide, carbonic, acetic, malic, citric, tartaric, lactic and formic acids

- 1) see Order on Additives of ... (RO ...)
- 2) RO ...
- 3) see Order on Additives of ... (RO ...)

2021368156

- 3 -

and their sodium, potassium, calcium and magnesium salts as well as ammonium, sodium, potassium, calcium and magnesium phosphates, ammonium chloride, ammonium sulphate; for cigars and cut tobacco, in addition, potassium nitrate;

d. preservative agents:

1. for cigarettes: benzoic acid as well as sodium, potassium and calcium salts and sorbic acid as well as its potassium and calcium salts up to 3 g. per kilogramme, ethyl or propyl ester of parahydroxybenzoic acid as well as its sodium salts up to 1 g. per kilogramme;
2. for cigars, cut tobacco, tobacco in twists and reconstituted tobacco: benzoic acid as well as its sodium, potassium and calcium salts, sorbic acid and its potassium and calcium salts up to 3 g. per kilogramme, ethyl or propyl ester of parahydroxybenzoic acid and its sodium salts up to 5 g. per kilogramme, 2(thiazolyl-4-)-2 benzimidazole up to 1.5 g. per kilogramme as well as formic acid up to 1.5 g. per kilogramme;
3. if a combination of these substances is used, the total of the quotients of the quantity added by the maximum content must not exceed 1;

e. adhesives: gelling and thickening agents accepted by the DFI¹⁾ as well as shellac, collodion, cellulose, ethylcellulose, acethylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose, hydroxypropylguar and glyoxal; in addition, for covering glues: aqueous dispersions of polyvinyl acetate and copolymers of polyvinyl acetate.

³ Upon a reasoned request, the Federal Office of Public Health (the Office) may authorise other substances. The authorisation must be limited in time and published in the Feuille Officielle Suisse du Commerce.

Art. 5: Processing of tobacco products

¹ Dry or wet powdering of cigars and similar articles intended to equalise them or to emphasise colour is accepted if one uses tobacco powder or small quantities of extract of blue wood, yellow wood or grains of Chintz (Perse), juice of liquorice, sodium humate and extract of walnut stain. In addition, the colouring agents appearing in the positive lists of the Order of ...²⁾ on additives and aromatising substances may be used to equalise colouring.

² Article 19 ODA is applicable by analogy to the processing of raw tobacco and tobacco products by means of ancillary products for the protection of stored plants.

Art. 6: Specific requirements applicable to cigarettes

The tar content of cigarettes must not exceed 15 mg.

- 1) See Order on Additives of ... (RO ...)
- 2) RO ...

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- 4 -

Art. 7: Prohibited tobacco products

Tobacco products intended for oral use cannot be imported or sold.

Section 3: LabellingArt. 8: Principle

1 Each packet of tobacco products must carry at a very visible place, in easily readable and indelible letters, in at least one official language (letters a to d), the following information:

- a. the specific name referred to in Articles 21 and 23, 1st paragraph, letter a, ODA¹⁾;
- b. The name or company name of the manufacturer or importer or return number (numéro de ravers) allocated by the General Customs Directorats;
- c. The producing country, insofar that it does not result from the information under letter b;
- d. for products whose colouring has been equalised, the reference "colour-equalised";
- e. for cigarettes: their nicotine and tar content (Art. 9);
- f. general and specific warnings (Art. 10 to 12).

2 All general and specific warnings must be printed in the three official languages. They may be supplemented by the reference "Warning from the Federal Office of Public Health".

3 General and specific warnings on tobacco products other than cigarettes must, in each official language, cover at least 1 per cent of the total surface of the packet.

Art. 9: Indication of tar and nicotine contents

1 Each cigarette packet must contain the tar and nicotine contents per cigarette. An indication of the tar content must appear in the three official languages. The contents must be affixed on a side section of the packet and cover at least 8% of this area (surface).

2 Nicotine and tar contents shall be determined in accordance with Chapter 38 "Tobacco and tobacco goods" (1991 edition) of the Swiss Foodstuffs Manual²⁾.

Art. 10: General warnings

1 Each packet of goods intended to be smoked must carry, at the time of its

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2) Not published in the Recueil officiel; it can be obtained from the Federal Central Office of Printed Matter and Equipment, 3003 Berne.

2021368158

- 5 -

delivery to the consumer, the following warning: "Smoking is seriously injurious to health".

- 2 Each packet of tobacco products which are not intended to be smoked must contain, at the time of its delivery to the consumer, the following warnings:
- "The consumption of tobacco is seriously injurious to health";
 - "Causes cancer".

3

The warnings referred to in the 1st and 2nd paragraphs must be printed on the surface of the packet which is most visible and on a contrasting background.

Art. 11: Warnings on cigarette and tobacco packets for cigarettes to be rolled by the recipient.

1 packet

Each cigarette/and tobacco packet for cigarettes to be rolled by the recipient must contain, in addition to the warning referred to in Article 10, 1st paragraph, on the other main surface of the packet, alternately and with the same frequency of appearance, one of the following warnings:

- "Smoking causes cancer".
- "Smoking causes cardio-vascular illnesses".
- "Pregnant women: smoking is seriously injurious to your child's health".
- "Smoking is injurious to those around you".
- "Smoking causes cancer, chronic bronchitis and other pulmonary diseases".

2 On cigarette packets, the warnings referred to in the 1st paragraph and in Article 10, 1st paragraph, must cover at least 8 per cent of each of the main surfaces. They must not be affixed on the outside wrapping paper that is removed when the packet is opened. Nor must they be affixed at any place where they run the risk of being destroyed at the time of opening of the packet.

3 On cigarette packets the warning referred to in Article 10, 1st paragraph, may also be affixed in an official language on one of the two main surfaces of the packet and in the other two official languages on the other main surface. The texts must cover respectively 4 and 6 per cent of the surface. In this case the warnings referred to in Article 11, 1st paragraph, may be affixed on one of the narrow sections of the packet and must cover the equivalent of 8 per cent of a main surface.

Art. 12: Warnings on packets of other products for smokers

1 Each packet of cigars, cigarillos, pipe tobacco and similar products intended to be smoked must contain, in addition to the warning referred to in Article 10, 1st paragraph, one of the following two warnings, alternately and with the same frequency of appearance:

- "Smoking causes cancer".
- "Smoking causes fatal diseases".
- "Smoking is injurious to those around you".

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- 6 -

- "Smoking causes cardio-vascular illnesses".

2 These warnings must be printed at a very visible place on the packet and on a contrasting background.

Art. 13: Disclosures of particular properties

1 Tobacco products may be described as "pure", "natural", "of natural colour" or in a similar manner if, for their manufacture, one has not used other substances than gelling and thickening agents accepted as adhesive (Art. 5).

2 Tobacco products may be described as "low in nicotine" which contain the following maximum amounts of nicotine in the dry substance:

- a. cigarettes and tobacco to be cut: 0.5% of the total mass;
- b. cigars, tobacco to be chewed, twists and taken as snuff: 0.8% total mass.

3 Tobacco products described as "without nicotine" must not contain more than 0.1% mass of nicotine in the dry substance.

4 Besides the descriptions "low in nicotine" and "without nicotine", any other information suggesting a reduction of effects injurious to health is forbidden. There are accepted, however:

- a. the expressions "low" and "slight" as well as their derivatives if they are used in relation to the description of the aroma and taste;
- b. allusions to treatments directed to reducing the content of certain components of tobacco products or tobacco smoke, provided that only the nature of these processes and their purpose are mentioned.

Section 4: Protection against deception, advertising

Art. 14: Protection against deception

1 Names, information and illustrations used in advertisements or publicity for tobacco and tobacco products must correspond to the facts and exclude any possibility of deception as to the nature, origin, manufacture, composition, method of production or effects.

2 Any publicity allusion having any relation whatsoever to health is forbidden for tobacco and tobacco products.

Art. 15: Advertising for tobacco products

Any advertising for tobacco products is forbidden which is clearly addressed to young people under the age of 18 and directed to encourage them to use

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- 7 -

tobacco, in particular advertising:

- a. in places frequented mainly by minors;
- b. in newspapers, magazines or other publications intended mainly for minors;
- c. on school equipment (briefcases for school children, cases, pens, etc.);
- d. on advertising media such as T-shirts, helmets, pennants, balls for use in the water, etc., given to minors;
- e. on toys;
- f. in cinemas where minors have access to afternoon showings;
- g. through the free distribution of tobacco products to minors;
- h. by leading personalities of the world of sport and variety shows;
- i. through the presentation of scenes openly suggesting that the consumption of tobacco products facilitates success particularly on the athletic, social or sexual level.

Section 5: Tobacco substitutes

Art. 16: Mandatory authorisation

- 1 Articles intended to be smoked which do not contain tobacco as well as tobacco products to which tobacco substitutes are added must be the object of an authorisation issued by the Office.
- 2 In its assessment, the Office will take into consideration the following elements:
 - a. composition;
 - b. intended use;
 - c. labelling.
- 3 The Office fixes the specific name at the same time that it issues the authorisation.
- 4 Authorisations must be limited in time. The Office periodically publishes a list of authorised products in the Feuille Officielle Suisse du Commerce.

Section 6: Final provisions

Art. 17: Transitional provisions

Tobacco products may be manufactured, packaged, labelled or imported in accordance with the former provisions until (1 year after entry into force). They may be delivered to consumers up to ... (2 years after entry into force).

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Art. 18: Entry into force
The present Order enters into force on 1994.
Date
In the name of the Swiss Federal Council:
The President of the Confederation
The Chancellor of the Confederation

- 8 -

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